

VOL. VII, No. 31.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1917.

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DR. SYMONDS GIVES SECOND LECTURE AT Y.M.

Discussed Subject, "What is Religion?"

VERY WELL ATTENDED.

Religious Instinct is the Only Element in Man Which Will Never Die.

Dr. Symonds delivered the second of the seven lectures he is delivering at the Central Y. M. C. A. on "Some Religious Problems of the Day" before a large audience yesterday afternoon. His topic for the day, "What is Religion," was unfolded in a masterly way, and the open discussion which followed the lecture brought forth some very suggestive remarks from the speaker.

"The period of life," said Dr. Symonds, "from youth often to the end of a life is a fight for Faith." This fact, however, is not a thing that should cause us surprise, for all our interests in life have to thrive against contending elements. Our physical life is often imperfect, our bodies are liable to disease and accident. To improve our intellectual life we often have a hard struggle, in our moral life we have to fight against ourselves. As Browning said, and Tennyson often implied, "Life is distinctly a probation." When struggling for a confident Faith we are often led to ask, "What is Religion?" To this question various answers have been given.

First of all, some have said religion is delusion. But the same might be said of politics, or of any other phenomenon of life. This theory, I think, is an irrational theory, and raises more difficulties than it solves. Man is by nature a religious animal, using man in the sense of an individual belonging to any religion whatever not particularly the Christian religion.

Religion is fundamentally an emotion rather than a thing of the intellect. Religion has its roots rather in the feelings than in the brain—it is associated with a feeling of dependence. Schleiermacher defined religion simply as a feeling of dependence. Savages have this vague feeling, and out of it springs their belief in a greater something. But dependence upon what? Some power or powers (Continued on Page 2.)

GYMNASIUM HOURS AT Y.M.C.A. ANNOUNCED

Overcrowding of Gym. and Swimming Pool Causes Formation of New Schedule.

A slight misunderstanding exists as to the privileges of McGill students at the Central Y.M.C.A. With the large number of Junior and Business Men's Classes now in full swing, and the great numbers of soldiers now using the pool, and hence of necessity the locker room, we must keep to our scheduled hours.

The Individual Exercise Gym. on the basement floor is open for use from 4 to 6 daily. The running track is open from 4 to 6 on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and from 4 to 7.30 on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday, but the use of the track will not be permitted during formal class exercises. Use of the pool is governed by locker service hours as per schedule below.

The Senior Undergraduate Class will be held on Tuesday at 5.30, the other period to be decided at the opening class to-morrow. Those members of the Regular Class who have thus far been exempted from either the Thursday or Saturday period, will be expected to attend a Special Class on Tuesday at 6 p.m. This Class will begin this week, and attendance taken.

Schedule—Fall Term, Oct. 25 to Dec. 22, 1917.

Monday: Basketball, Intermediates and Juniors, 5.15 to 6 (x); Water Polo, 5.30 to 6; Free Periods, 4 to 5; Locker Service, 4 to 6.

Tuesday: Gymnasium Classes, 5.30, Seniors, 6.00, Specials; Basketball, Seniors and Intermediates, 7 to 7.30; Athletics and League Games, 5.15 to 6 (x); Free Periods, 4 to 5.15; Locker Service, 4 to 7.30.

Wednesday: Basketball, Intermediates and Juniors, 5.15 to 6 (x); Water Polo, 5.30 to 6; Free Periods, 4 to 5; Locker Service, 4 to 6.

Thursday: Gymnasium Classes, 5 to 6; Basketball, Seniors and Intermediates, 6.15 to 7; Basketball, Intermediates and Juniors, 3 to 4; Athletics and League Games, 4 to 5; Locker Service, 3 to 7.30.

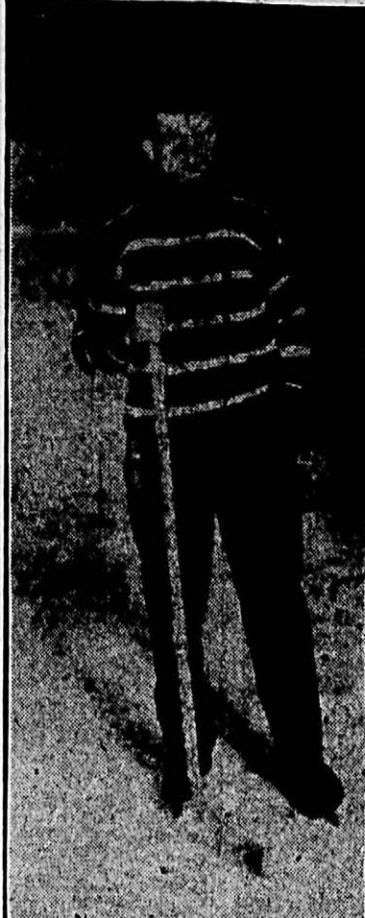
Friday: Basketball, Intermediate and Juniors, 5.15 to 6 (x); Water Polo, 5.30 to 6; Free Periods, 4 to 5; Locker Service, 4 to 6.

Saturday: Gymnasium Classes, 5 to 6; Basketball, Seniors and Intermediates, 6.15 to 7; Basketball, Intermediates and Juniors, 3 to 4; Athletics and League Games, 4 to 5; Locker Service, 3 to 7.30.

F. W. HARVEY, M.D.
Medical Director.

A. L. WALSH,
Physical Director.

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CAPT. LAURIE ROBERTS,
Med. '14.

BIBLE STUDY RALLY SUPPER TO BE HELD

Dr. Symonds Will Address the Gathering.

INTRODUCTION OF LEADERS.

New Members Are Invited and Requested to Hand in Names.

The McGill "Y" again offers an opportunity to every student to keep his religious standard on a level with the remaining three parts of his four-fold development, namely, Physical, Intellectual and Social. Competent leaders have been secured to meet with the various Bible classes for a period of one hour per week for the next six weeks. Mr. John Bradford, one of the best informed men on Present Day Social Problems, and who is ever willing to give of his time and knowledge to the members of the Bible classes, will lead a class of Third and Fourth Year men in a series of discussions. Prof. Rielly is again in much demand, and is expected to accept the request of the First Year Meds. to lead their class. The Bible Study Committee has also been fortunate in securing, to date, the following as leaders:—Messrs. J. Coote, Don. McLeod, "Doc," Busby, Rev. McCutcheon.

A Rally Supper will be given on Tuesday, November 6, at 6 p.m., in the Strathcona Hall, at which Dr. Symonds will give a short address on the value of Bible Study to the students of all Faculties.

The various Class Leaders will be given a three-minute period each, for the purpose of introducing themselves. The programme for the six periods will be outlined and the time of meeting each week decided upon. If you have not already been invited to attend, kindly give in your name to Mr. D. McLeod, Secretary of our Y.M.C.A., before 6 o'clock to-night. The Committee, composed of the following, will meet at 5 p.m. to complete arrangements for the Supper:—Messrs. Busby, Almond, Challenger, Brow, Walsh, Jamieson, Elliott and Dickle, in Medicine. Messrs. Weibel, Heney, Wiggs and one representative from First Year, in Science. Messrs. Brady, Cousins, and representatives from Second and First Years in Arts.

It is important that there should be a large attendance at this meeting, as important business is to be transacted, among which will be the election of a Vice-President and Secretary. The programme of the club's activities for the season will also be outlined.

During the past few years the Cercle Francais has been among the most active of the clubs, of that nature, about the college; judging from the present outlook this year will be no exception. The conversation during the meetings and suppers is always carried on in French.

Last session a supper was held, at which the Societe Francaise was invited; it is probable that a meeting of the two clubs, of somewhat a similar nature, will be held some time during the present session.

WHAT'S ON.

TO-DAY.

Entries must be in for Vice-President of Union.

3.30 p.m.—Science vs. Medicine, Football.

5.00 p.m.—Meeting of Literary Society in Engineering Building.

5.00 p.m.—Meeting of Science '13.

COMING.

Nov. 6.—Cercle Francais, 6.30 p.m.

Nov. 6.—Bible Supper, at the Hall.

Nov. 9.—Water polo, McGill vs. M. A. A.

Nov. 13.—Water polo, McGill vs. M. S. C.

Nov. 15.—Election of Vice-President of Union.

THIRD "SING" AT THE HALL

Another sing was held last night in Strathcona Hall, under the auspices of the McGill Y.M.C.A. About eighty persons were present, including Miss Hurbut, Warden of the R. V. C.

This is a considerable increase in numbers over last week's attendance, and it should be encouraging to the Y.M.C.A. to see that these gatherings are becoming more and more popular among the undergraduates.

The evening opened with the singing of "Onward, Christian Soldiers." Later refreshments were served by the Social Committee, and altogether everyone had a splendid time.

A CORRECTION.

Advice has been received from Pte. T. F. McIlwraith, Arts '20, to the effect that the unit in which he is serving at present is the Overseas Training Company, and not the Army Service Corps, as previously reported in the Daily.

Military Necessities

Apart from the outfit distributed to the troops, there are many little additions necessary to the comfort of the boys overseas.

Many of these additions are stocked by us and your visit of inspection will be greatly appreciated.

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THE VALUE OF LECTURES.

The following editorial from the columns of the "Varsity" may be of some assistance to those who as yet have not any real understanding as to the value of lectures and to their actual place in a college course.

The student regards the lecture as a means whereby information is imparted to him. Now, inasmuch as the two chief factors of a formal University education are the lecture and its concomitant examination, the student comes to regard the purpose of his course as absorption of facts. Even though he may never suffer under this delusion, his courage becomes such that it appears to be governed by this or a similar misconception. In the lecture an imposing mass of knowledge is expressed more or less attractively. This may be supplemented by other knowledge gleaned from books. And of all this, a certain amount is "crammed" into the memory under pressure—as oxygen is compressed into a container—to be released as required, namely, at examination.

Now this process is not without value; probably in most cases it has a net value; that is, for the majority of students a University education is probably worth while. For different students it will be worth while in different ways; some may even derive benefit from the least effective factors of the system. Even "cramming" is beneficial; throughout the year a few main principles of study are absorbed more or less consciously, and upon this foundation a superstructure of fact is raised in the last few hours before examination. The superstructure is a house of sand, but it serves its purpose in the brief period of its existence. Such houses of sand, constructed from the facts of the case, are peculiarly useful to the lawyer.

But we are not here to learn how to "cram." Education is not a store of facts, but a habit of mind. The lecture system provides the store of facts; if the student develops the habit of mind, he does so incidentally. To train the student to think—that should be the object of a University course; and the lecture is not the best means of attaining this object. We learn to think by thinking—not by receiving the prepared thoughts of others, and burying them in notebooks, to be dug out and returned to the master when he comes on examination day to collect his own.

The lecture does little to stimulate thought—but the discussion group may do much.

DR. SYMONDS GIVES SECOND LECTURE AT Y. M.

(Continued from Page 1)

birth to religion unless, it is already there in an innate form. The religious sense was brought home to primitive people in their recognition of the powers of nature. It took them generations to get to the stage where they worshipped the thunder, the winds, or the sun. Religion does not always drag behind science; a case in point is the fact that religion long rejected the God of sea and sky in favor of one God before science discovered that all things are governed by the one force of law. We must conclude that religion springs out of the very nature of man, and that he is indeed a religious animal. Religion, like everything else, develops from the primitive conceptions of the savage up to the raptured vision of St. John. Mankind at large progresses, but not in a straight line—not equally, and not in the same degree in all parts of the earth.

The speaker then turned to a definition and discussion of the "organ of religious development"—Faith. There are two kinds of Faith corresponding somewhat to the two theories regarding the origin of Religion. First, asseverate to a creed or to statements believed on external authority. How do I know that Julius Caesar ever existed? I know only by the authority of history, only external faith. This is not the highest form of Faith. The second kind of Faith—that of confidence or trust in a person is higher. This type of Faith does not depend on what we have read or had told us, but on what we feel or experience, and are convinced about. It is one thing to say, "I believe that the Kaiser exists," and quite another thing to say, "I believe in the Kaiser."

A great many people, young people especially, rebel against Faith. This distrust is not bad if you refuse to accept authority, and like to arrive at your own conclusions, but if you hold the principle of Faith something to be got rid of you are wrong. We live in a world in which all our most important interests rest upon Faith. Most financial organisations are based on credit. You trust your doctor or your lawyer in Faith; you cannot prove their infallibility. Friendships are based on mutual Faith in each other; marriages also should be based on mutual confidence as much as on love. The principle of Faith must con-

tinues, however, to be based on mutual confidence as much as on love. The principle of Faith must continue to be based on mutual confidence as much as on love. The principle of Faith must con-

PROMINENT FORMER MCGILL MEN HOLD REUNION IN LONDON. LIEUT. A. S. LAMB NOW AT SHORNCLIFFE

Lieut. A. S. Lamb, Med. '17, Lieut. L. C. Montgomery, Med. '17, Lieut. A. N. Des Brisay, Med. '17, Lieut. Phil Skelton, Sci. '13, and Capt. Art. Mathewson all Meet in London. Capt. Laurie Roberts Med. '14, and Lieut. Murray Blair, Med. '17 Posted to Medical Positions in England. Capt. T. M. Papineau M. C., Arts '04, Law '10, Rhodes Scholar, Killed.

Lieut. John J. Sherman.

Lieut. John J. Sherman, a past student, has been killed in action, according to a recent British casualty list. Lieut. Sherman went overseas in the spring of 1915 with the 20th Battalion from Western Ontario, and later secured his commission and transferred to the Royal Field Artillery. He was a son of John Sherman, Hawkesbury, Ont., and was a student in Science.

Lieut. W. W. Raymond.

W. E. Raymond, of the Royal Hotel, St. John, N.B., has been officially notified that his son, Lieut. William Wolsey Raymond, M.C., Sci. '12, of the Canadian Engineers, was on October 23 admitted to No. 14 General Hospital, Wimereux, suffering slightly from gas poisoning. Lieut. Raymond went overseas a considerable time ago, and recently was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry in the field.

Lieut. F. S. Fowler.

According to a late casualty list, Lieut. Frank Scott Fowler, M.C., Sci. '10, of a Canadian Infantry battalion, was wounded in the recent fighting in which the Canadians have participated on the Ypres front. Lieut. Fowler is a Winnipeg man, was born in that city in 1888, and after graduation was an instrument man on the Shawinigan Water and Power Co.'s works. Later he was in practice as a civil engineer in Winnipeg.

Capt. C. B. Magrath.

Capt. Charles Bolton Magrath, Sci. '10, of the Canadian Field Artillery, has been seriously wounded in the recent fighting, and is now in hospital in England, according to word which has been received by his father, Charles A. Magrath, 398 Wilbrod street, Ottawa, the Dominion Fuel Controller. Capt. Magrath received his injuries on October 23.

Capt. Magrath, who is 28 years old, went overseas early in 1915 with a western artillery unit. After reaching England, he was detained for a considerable period as an instructor at Shorncliffe, during which time he issued two publications on field artillery work. He graduated from McGill in Mechanical Engineering.

Lieut. Cecil Samuel.

Lieut. Cecil Samuel, past student, serving with the Warwickshire Regiment, is reported in London despatches to have died of wounds.

Lieut. A. S. Lamb, Med. '17, writes from the C.A.M.C. Training Depot at Shorncliffe, that he and Lieut. L. C. Montgomery, Med. '17; Lieut. A. N. Des Brisay, Med. '17; Lieut. Phil Skelton, Sci. '13, and Captain Art. Mathewson, Law '15, were all together in London recently, and had a most enjoyable day. While there he met Col. George E. Armstrong and Captain A. H. Pirie, of the Faculty of Medicine, "Al." Heron, Arts '17, and "Billy" Nicholson, Law '16. Lieut. Lamb says that Dr. Walter Parsons, Med. '17, who is a surgeon in the Royal Navy, has been posted to the China Station. Captain Laurie Roberts, Med. '14, and Lieut. Murray Blair, Med. '17, have been posted to medical positions in England recently. Lieut. Lamb was a member of a champion swimming team in competition at Bramshott Camp. His team proved the winner in a relay race, and he also took part in an Officers' race. Lieut. John Kerr was a participant in the meet, won a heat in the 100 yard race, but lost out in the final. Lieut. Kerr served as a volunteer worker in a hospital at Cannes, France, and was awarded a French decoration in recognition of his work later as a stretcher-bearer in the French Army. Anxious to see more active service, he returned to Canada, and after being rejected on several occasions through defective eyesight, was finally successful in being accepted as a private in the 148th Battalion. He proceeded to England, and was there awarded his commission, being now posted to a reserve battalion. Recent graduates will remember him as a stalwart of the champion McGill swimming and water polo teams.

Dr. W. A. S. Browne, Med. '15, Government District Medical Officer, Jamaica, has arrived in Montreal to offer his services for military duty in France. Dr. Browne is one of the only two West Indian winners of the Holmes gold medal in the Faculty of Medicine. He has been granted leave of absence by the Jamaican authorities to offer his services to the C. E. F.

Capt. Andrew P. Muirhead, Med. '17, who enlisted in the C.A.M.C. early last summer, is now acting as medical officer of the 236th Battalion, "MacLean's Killies."

Lieut. Roy A. Davidson, Arts '11, who was formerly an officer in the 11th New Brunswick Battalion, but who was rejected for overseas service because of physical defects, has been appointed by the Government to act as military representative before one of the exemption boards in the St. John, N.B., district. Lieut. Davidson is also a graduate of the University of King's College, Windsor, N.S.

Dr. J. L. Chabot, Med. '92, has been nominated as Conservative candidate for Ottawa at the coming elections.

Dr. Chabot sat in the last Federal

versity Company.

Capt. E. F. Newcombe, Arts '11, Law '13, of the P.P.C.L.I., has recently returned to his home in Ottawa after a considerable period of service in France. Capt. Newcombe originally enlisted with the 21st Battalion, and afterwards was transferred to the P.P.C.L.I., while serving with which he was wounded.

Dr. R. E. McKechnie, Med. '90, has been elected a member of the Board of Governors of the American College of Surgeons in session in Chicago.

Colonel G. V. White, Sci. '01, who has been in charge of Canadian forestry operations in France, has been returned to Canada on leave.

Sapper R. W. Guy, Sci. '15, who went overseas with the Canadian Divisional Signal Co., in his final year, has been awarded the Military Medal, the presentation of which was made behind the lines recently by the officer commanding the Second Canadian Division.

Private advices received in Montreal on Friday announced the death in action of Capt. Talbot M. Papineau, M.C., Arts '04, Law '10, of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. Inference drawn from the report points to the P.P.C.L.I. having taken part with the other Canadian units in the attack on Passchendaele.

The death of this gallant officer reduces the roll of original officers still with the crack corps raised and sent overseas to three, the survivors being Colonel Adamson, O.C., Major Hamilton Gault, D.S.O., and Capt. Niven, M.C.

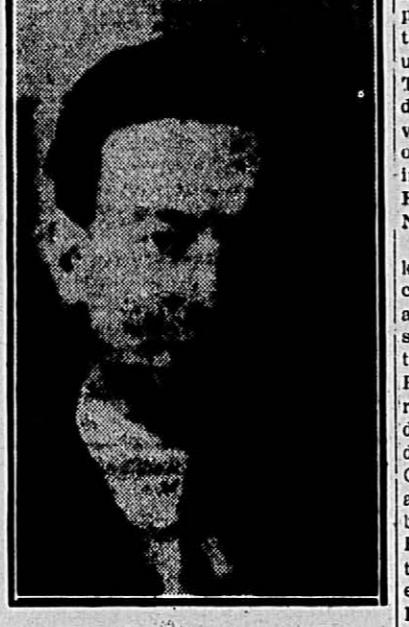
Capt. Talbot Papineau got into khaki a few days after war was declared, and had paid no visit to Canada since going overseas on active service. In the summer of 1914, when the war cloud in Europe lowered Mr. Papineau was in Vancouver, as the representative of the Montreal Canadian Club at the convention of Canadian Clubs being held in the Pacific Coast city. He saw his duty at once, and after trying without success to become a member of the crew of H.M.C.S. Rainbow on the Pacific station, admitting no previous military experience, he telegraphed Major Hamilton Gault offering his services, and asking for a commission. His request was granted.

While with the Canadian troops on Salisbury Plain, he, together with his tent-mate, Lieut. Stewart, of Halifax, sustained painful burns when a lamp exploded, but he was soon able to rejoin his regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. V. Anderson, Sci. '01, has been gazetted assistant director of Canadian Army Signals while in command of the Canadian Engineers' Training Depot in England.

Major A. Ward Davis, D.S.O., Sci. '08, of the Engineers, who went overseas in the ranks of the First Cana-

NOW AT SHORNCLIFFE.



LIEUT. A. S. LAMB.

been seconded for duty with the War Office.

Hon. Dr. J. J. Guerin, Med. '78, has been nominated as Liberal candidate for the St. Ann's Division of Montreal at the coming elections.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. V. Anderson, Sci. '01, has been gazetted assistant director of Canadian Army Signals while in command of the Canadian Engineers' Training Depot in England.

Major A. Ward Davis, D.S.O., Sci. '08, of the Engineers, who went overseas in the ranks of the First Cana-

THE WEEK IN REVIEW.

On Monday afternoon, Medicine had no difficulty in defeating the Arts-Law aggregation in the fourth game of the Inter-faculty football series. The defeated team was, as a matter of fact, only the vestige of a team, as there were only eight men out. The final score stood 34-0 in favour of the Medics.

The annual Freshman "Conversal" was held Tuesday evening in Strathcona Hall. Over two hundred students were in attendance, this being the largest gathering of its kind since the commencement of the war.

Many of the lady students of the R. V. C. were in attendance, accompanied by the Warden, Miss Hurlburt. The evening proved a most enjoyable and successful one.

The Historical Club held its first meeting on Wednesday evening in Strathcona Hall. Over two hundred students were in attendance, this being the largest gathering of its kind since the commencement of the war.

Returning from England he entered the study of law at McGill University and, after graduation, he joined Mr. A. R. McMaster, K.C., in legal practice in October, 1909. Later Mr. Campbell joined Mr. Papineau being a member of the firm of Campbell, McMaster, and Papineau, when he left for active service.

Capt. Talbot M. Papineau, who was the great-grandson of Louis Joseph Papineau, who took a leading part in the disturbances of 1837, was born thirty-four years ago at Montebello, Que. He received his early education at the Montreal High School, and graduated in Arts from McGill University. He was successful in winning a Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford. During his stay there he showed his usual aptitude for sports, and rowed for his class in the annual contests.

He joined the McGill Officers' Training Corps in the summer of 1915, and the following year qualified at Halifax as a lieutenant. Returning to Montreal, he joined the 13th Brigade of Heavy Artillery and left for England on March 17, 1917, with a draft. Shortly afterwards he was sent to France with the 48th Howitzer Battery of the 2nd Brigade.

Before leaving for service overseas Lieut. Marler, who is a son of Mrs. J. Leonard Marler, 24 Ontario Avenue, was connected with the Montreal Stock Exchange firm of J. L. Marler and Co. of which he is a partner.

SCIENCE MAN HONORED.

Lieut. W. Leslie Marler, Sci. '14, has been awarded the Military Cross for efficiency in the service of his country in France.

He joined the McGill Officers' Training Corps in the summer of 1915, and the following year qualified at Halifax as a lieutenant. Returning to Montreal, he joined the 13th Brigade of Heavy Artillery and left for England on March 17, 1917, with a draft. Shortly afterwards he was sent to France with the 48th Howitzer Battery of the 2nd Brigade.

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THE AIMS OF MODERN JOURNALISM.

The basis of Bernard K. Sandwell's weekly lecture on Journalism, was in emphasizing the fact that the great aim of modern journalism is to reach the element of human interest, and to present it to the general public in the most attractive and impressive form possible. Nevertheless this class of news is the most difficult to get, for the private affairs of individuals are sacred, and cannot be peered into except under prescribed circumstances.

Emphasizing the demand for human interest stories, he showed that the courts were the most fruitful sources of information of this kind, for here the reporter could use all the material at his disposal, and at the same time was at liberty to make further inquiries without being subject to unusual restrictions. War news also contained the psychological element to a great extent, although, unfortunately

The Royal Military College of Canada.

HERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instructions in all branches of military life to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandants and military instructors are all officers of the active Imperial army, here for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil and scientific subjects, an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis, the cadets receive a good deal of scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and the

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Woman Versus Man

Being the story of the adventures of a "Daily" Reporter in the Mining Building last week. Feminine discovery of thrilling magnitude. Masculine idleness of preposterous dimensions. The 24 hour dread of examinations and the South Sea Bubble.

"The desire to avoid work, in other words, 'idleness,' has been the cause of many mechanical and scientific inventions," said Dr. Stephen Leacock, the other day.

Humphrey Potter, a young lad, whose duty was to open and shut a steam valve, being too lazy to do it, tied the strings on a turning wheel, and the work was done automatically with the turning of the wheel. The result of this was the invention of "idle valves." This applies well to the statement of the famous author of "Sunshine Sketches."

In the case, however, which is to be cited in the lines that follow below, the desire to be doing something was responsible for an invention which has already proved an invaluable asset to the world at large.

In 1885, a school "marm," by the name of Miss Carrie Jane Everson, quite accidentally discovered what is now known as the process of "oil flotation." The discovery may be ascribed to a mania for toying with "suds," but we hasten to add that the suds were soapy rather than alcoholic in character. The invention was, therefore, purely feminine in origin. It resulted by the shipment of some oily ore-sacks to her brother's assay office. The thought of dirty ore-sacks lying undisturbed in their unpurified condition was abhorrent to Miss Everson, so she decided to give them a good wash, and it was during the process of cleaning, that the phenomena connected with the flotation of oily mineral particles was brought to her attention. How compatible was all this with the instinct of a woman! It would never occur to a man to wash greasy sacks, since they could be thrown away with less effort if their condition was such as to render it necessary, and it may be safely predicted that if a man was confronted with the necessity of violently agitating a bucket of suds or swallowing them, that he would "prefer death to dishonor" and choose the second alternative. Not so Miss Everson; she placed the dirty objects in a wash-tub, let them soak for a while, and then, attacking them with all the native ability and knowledge of the art of washing characteristic of her sex, she created so violent an agitation in the tub that the mineral (sulphide) particles responded promptly to her rough handling, and floated to the surface. Then with that shrewd power of observation characteristic of a Western spinster, acquainted with the arts and processes related to the mining industry, she grasped the essential facts connected with the flotation of mineral particles. Having succeeded in floating sulphides, she next turned her attention to the flotation of a company to exploit her invention, and finally enlisted the support of Thomas F. Criley in financing the undertaking. Experiments were carried on at Baker City, Oregon, and it is probable that if the invention had been less startling innovation, it would have received more attention from engineers. The innovation was startling because at that time, and even up to a few years ago, the accepted principle for separating heavy, valuable, mineral particles (sulphides), from their accompanying light and worthless gangue minerals depended on the employment of the force of gravity by which the heavy minerals were sunk to the bottom of the separation machine, and the light minerals were floated off at the top. This was the mere man's way of accomplishing the separation. We can therefore imagine the extra joy Miss Everson must have experienced when she discovered that she could do what men were doing by employing a method exactly and diametrically opposite to theirs. This will be apparent by the fact that her process contemplated floating the heavy minerals and making the light stuff sink; a truly charming example of successful feminine perverseness. While we are glad to share this knowledge with our lady student suffragette

readers, we are satisfied that similar instances could not be multiplied indefinitely. To resume the narrative, the Baker City experiments were not commercially successful, principally because engineers refused to take an interest in a process which made a laughing-stock of gravity, and turned all their preconceived ideas about dressing upside down, consequently the experimental work required to make a commercial success of the process was not carried out until many years had elapsed. Miss Everson appears to have discovered the main facts about flotation, but she probably had an imperfect knowledge of the underlying principles. The writer's interest in the subject was aroused by watching one of a series of laboratory flotation tests in the University ore-dressing laboratory, in connection with an investigation of the suitability of Canadian oils in the concentration, by flotation, of Canadian oils. The investigation is being conducted by Professor J. W. Bell, with the assistance of Mr. J. M. Scott. Mr. Scott, who graduated in 1917, was appointed by the Honorary Advisory Council for Industrial Research, and among other duties he has charge of all the analytical work connected with the investigation.

Briefly, what the writer saw was as follows. The finely crushed ore mixture charged into the flotation machine seemed to be almost entirely composed of rock particles, but examined closely minute particles of the valuable mineral chalcocite, could be observed, apparently inextricably mixed up with a relatively much larger number of particles of rock. In this, as in all ore-dressing processes the object in view is the separation of the valuable constituent from the valueless constituent, the quartz. By effecting this separation, the valuable mineral can be smelted at a fraction of the cost of smelting the mixture of rock and mineral. This will be clear when it is considered that an average ore of copper contains, roughly, 1 ton of valuable copper mineral mixed with 25 tons of worthless rock. The separation by the flotation process is accomplished as follows. The laboratory flotation apparatus is made up of two connected boxes or compartments, in one of which the ore, oil, water and a small amount of acid are kept in violent agitation by the rapid rotation of a brass disc. The agitation is so conducted that innumerable bubbles of air become incorporated in the mixture. The mixture then passes into the second compartment, filled with comparatively still water, and here the separation is made. Roughly, this is what happens. First, in the agitation compartment, when a particle of the valuable mineral comes in contact with globules of oil and water, it becomes wetted with oil in preference to water. On the other hand, the rock particles prefer to remain wetted with water, this being the result of different inherent qualities in the two minerals. Fortunately the bubbles prefer to attach themselves to oil-wetted particles of mineral rather than water-wetted particles of rock, and thus they do with such partiality and persistency and efficiency that from 90 to 95 per cent. of all the mineral particles are buoyed up to the surface of the water in the separation box, where they are removed by a hand or mechanical skimming operation, while practically all of the rock particles sink to the bottom of the machine. We see then, that the air bubbles may be likened to a lot of little cork life preservers, very snobbish in character, as shown by their preference in attaching themselves to the rich, and their utter disregard of the poor minerals. In extenuation of this reprehensible conduct, it might be pointed out that whereas the ancient mineral-sinking, rock-floating process of concentration saved only from 60 to 75 per cent. of the valuable minerals of copper, zinc, lead, etc., the modern mineral-floating, rock-sinking flotation process saves from 85 to 95 per cent.; that is roughly about 25 per cent. of the copper, etc., formerly wasted is now readily recovered by the scientific development of Miss Everson's process. When it is considered that in 1916, in the United States alone, the valuable minerals in

some twenty million tons of ore were separated and saved by this process, an idea will be gained not only of the revolutionary character of the process in its relation to the science of ore-dressing, but also how greatly it has already added, and will add, to the world's wealth. The patient reader will now, we hope, appreciate the humorous aspect of a reminiscence of the Baker City experiments recorded by B. S. Revett. During these tests, Mr. Revett bet—"a bottle of bubbles" with Miss Everson's financial backer, Thomas F. Criley, that the process would not be successful. This is of interest because in staking his bubbles of carbon dioxide dissolved under pressure in the vintage of Champagne against the performance predicted by Miss Everson and Mr. Criley, Mr. Revett must be credited with successful anticipation; for 27 years after the incident, we know that the key to the flotation process is to be found not in the oil, the acid, or the apparatus, but in the bubbles and their related phenomena of surface tension.

Realizing that this is rather dangerous stuff for absorption by first year Arts students, we feel impelled to utter several notes of warning, which we hope will not be passed by unheeded. We would regret exceedingly to publish anything in the "Daily" which would be prejudicial to them in answering questions which might be propounded by unprincipled examiners, who had read the above article with understanding. We will therefore ask these gentlemen to differentiate sharply between the gigantic bubble and the nervous tension generated in connection with the extensive experiments in flotation which were carried out in England in the year 1720. When compared with the minute bubbles and the surface tension employed in the modern process, the superior results produced by the modern process are, perhaps, worth noting.

The reporter has to confess, that, due to an idea which for a short time he believed was nothing short of a brilliant example of inspired imagination, the publication of this article was delayed for several days. Briefly his idea was that if good minerals could be separated from worthless minerals so quickly and so efficiently by flotation, there could be little reason to doubt that by suitable modifications, the process could be employed in estimating the relative merits of students, and thus do away with the ancient system of written examinations, which professors and students unanimously agree is an unmitigated nuisance. Moreover, it seemed practically certain that if as good or better results could be produced by agitating the student body for a few minutes in a machine, there was surely no merit in continuing the present system requiring approximately 24 hours of agitation and unrest each day over a period of two weeks. Anxious to advance the interests of the "Daily" in investigating the feasibility of so promising a scheme, the reporter, after several days of fruitless effort, succeeded in cornering a professor and elucidating his candid opinion. "Young man," said the professor, "this scheme of yours is impossible, impracticable, and absurd. It is the product of a disordered imagination. It is even worse than that, it is the product of an imagination which only works up to a certain point." "Let us be so ridiculous," he continued, "as to suppose for a moment that a glass flotation tank could be constructed which would permit estimating the mentality of students by a direct reading based on their relative positions in the tank after suitable preliminary treatment. It does not seem to have occurred to you that if the mentality of students could be thus determined, it would be the simplest thing in the world for 500 muscular and determined students to seize and similarly gauge the mentality of the professors. Not desiring to witness the anguish which even the imagined contemplation of so sad a spectacle may have spread over the professor's countenance, the reporter slipped silently through a dark passage, took the Chemistry and Mining Building elevator, and spent the balance of the morning travelling from the basement to the main floor.

FOOTBALL GAME.

Science and Medicine will clash this afternoon on the new Stadium at 3:30 p.m., in the most decisive game of the series. If Science wins it means a play-off; on the other hand, if the Meds. are victorious the championship will once more rest with the embryo healers of all human ailments.

Weather conditions permitting, a good game is anticipated, as both teams have been practicing faithfully, and both are out to win. As this may be the last game of the season a big turnout of all football fans is expected.

Med. line-up will be chosen from: Fawcett, Gilhooley, Tuohy, Taylor, Morse, Walters, Upham, Fleck, Corrigan, Riddell, McCullough, Cully, Behan, McDonald, Chantal, Cassidy and Pitts.

SCIENCE MAN FOR WAR WORK.

W. L. Fraser, B.A., B.Sc., '17, left the city last week in order to engage in war work at Port Arthur. He has up till lately been engaged as inspector of gauges with the Imperial Ministry of Munitions at Ottawa. He was a prominent member of Science '17, being on the executive of the Maritime Club, vice-president of his year in 1917, and was one of the most spectacular players on the senior hockey team last year. He was also a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

RETURNS TO FRONT.

A former McGill student—Lieut. Lalby Reeve, Sci. '18, left Thursday night, to return to the firing line. Lt. Reeve enlisted in the British Imperial Artillery, and was wounded on July 10, 1917, in France. He was also gassed and was given leave. He arrived in Canada about the middle of September, and remained till this week.

AMERICAN CLUB.

There will be an important meeting of the American Club at the Union on Tuesday at 8 p.m.

All Americans in the University are expected to be present.

MED. MAN SICK.

L. E. Sample, Med. '19, is sick in the Hospital with typhoid fever.

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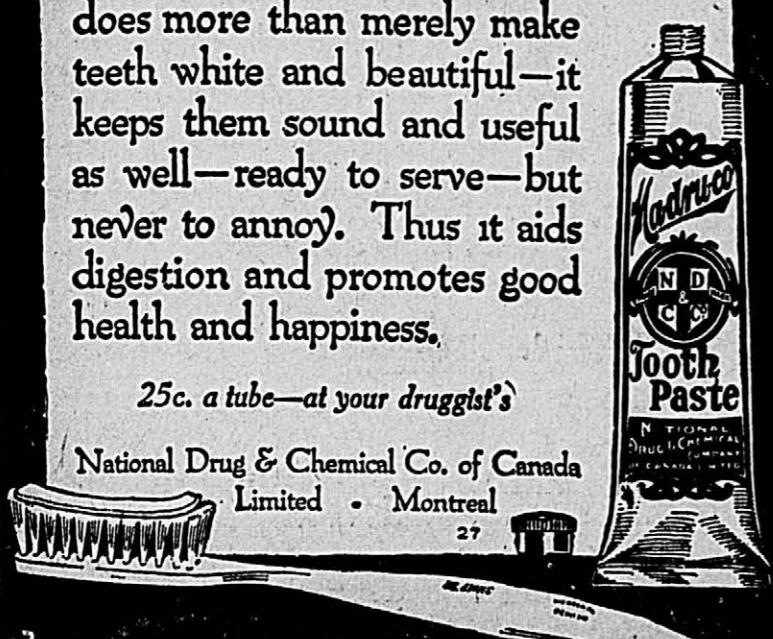
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R. V. C. NOTES.

JUNIORS R. V. C., ATTENTION!

As word was received last night that Miss Mary Taylor will be unable to debate owing to illness, it will be necessary to have a meeting of the Juniors to-day to elect a substitute. So all turn up at one o'clock in the Common Room, as it is very important that everyone be present to select the most competent candidate.

RED CROSS.

The R. V. C. Red Cross will continue work this week. Members of the Executive will be in the Common Room to give out work four days a week: Monday and Tuesday, from 11 to 1; Thursday and Friday, from 4 to 6. Bedpads, Bandages, Bedsocks, and Small Kit Bags, as well as socks, are to be undertaken. There is work for everybody, and everybody is asked to do their bit. Start in this week.

A number of McGill Christmas Calendars, costing 20c. each, can be had by application to the R. V. C. Porter. A sample is on exhibition in the Porter's Office, R.V.C.

LOST.

A small brown purse, containing \$2 in bills. Finder please return to R. V. C. Porter.

WEST VIRGINIA TO PLAY INDIANA.

West Virginia University has accepted an invitation to play the Indiana University football team in a post-season game on December 5 at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., before the 30,000 National Guardsmen of West Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky. The game will be played under direction of the military officials. Athletic authorities at Indiana, it is said, will accept the invitation if waiving of a Western Conference ruling prohibiting the playing of post-season games can be obtained.

GEOLGY STUDENTS VISIT POINT CLAIRE

Interesting Discoveries Made on Saturday's Excursion by Enthusiastic Undergraduates.

At 9 o'clock Saturday morning, the bold followers of Geology assembled at the Windsor Station, this time bound for a ramble among the Ordovician fossils and crystals of igneous intrusions at Pointe Claire, a few miles from the city.

On arriving at Pointe Claire, Dr. Bancroft took the party out to a quarry near the golf links, from which tons of building stone have been taken out for the construction of the Victoria Bridge. He explained that this was a portion of the lower layer of the limestone which covers the region about Montreal, and consequently is older than the other portions which had already been visited. The life of this period was very much varied and interesting, as exhibited by the fossil remains found by the enthusiasts. Specimens of large devil fish were found, as well as numerous corals, clams, trilobites, etc., all in a very good state of preservation.

The party suffered considerably from the intense cold caused by a none too gentle autumn breeze, and it was noticed that several Science men disappeared, in the direction of the village for the warmth of civilization. The party meandered from one quarry to another, picking merrily with their instruments of destruction and spoiling many a good fossil in this procedure.

This being one of the last of the excursions this year, the various members who had been absorbed in fossils previously seemed to take a considerable interest in a different direction, and by the time the train arrived the gathering was quite a social one.

Some of the ladies provided very excellent refreshments in the form of fudge, candy, etc., which was very much appreciated by all who had a chance to try it, as the keen country air seemed to affect the appetite.

While waiting for the train a certain Science man, wishing to perform before the admiring eyes of the ladies, removed a sign which contained some very pointed statements about smoking, much to the delight of the men present, who had already lit up.

The excitement ended by explaining to the irate station master the discoveries of Rhinoceros ribs and other extraordinary phenomena in the vicinity, by one of the learned Arts men, who saved the day.

Everyone returned home with the feeling that Saturday's outing had been one of the most interesting and enjoyable excursions of the year.

DR. SYMONDS GIVES SECOND LECTURE AT Y. M. (Continued from Page 2.)

tinuous. Religion, as one of our young writers has put it, is "the adventure of the soul," "the conviction of some great good." The call of religion is still the call of Christ. "Follow me." Religion will continue to change, and the Church, the medium of Religion, with it, but it will never die. The religious instinct once aroused, will never die—it is the only permanent element.

THE BELVA.

Desirous of buying a camera, a certain fair young woman inspected the stock of a local shopkeeper.

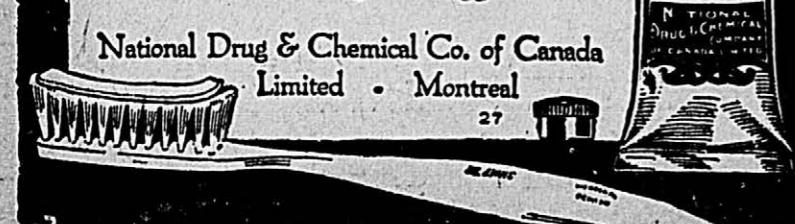
"Is this a good one?" she asked, as she picked up a dainty little machine.

"What is it called?"

"That's the Belvedere," said the handsome young clerk politely.

There was a chilly silence. Then the young woman drew herself coldly erect, fixed him with an icy stare, and asked again—

"Er—and can you recommend the Belva?"



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If placed in Medical Category A, and you feel justified in asking for exemption on financial, business, or domestic grounds, you have the right to claim exemption before a tribunal. It is not necessary or desirable to report for Service or to make claim for exemption in person. Simply go to nearest Post Office, fill in the form provided, leaving it with the Postmaster for free transmission to Registrar.

For Employers of Class One Men

The employer may make claims for exemption of Class One Men in his employ on the forms obtainable at the nearest Post Office.

In their enthusiasm to serve Canada there will be a number of men in Class One who will desire to report for service, but who will better serve the national interest by continuing their present occupations. It is the duty and privilege of employers to claim exemption in such cases.

For Parents

Where domestic reasons exist for the exemption of a Class One man, application may be made by parents or a near relation for the exemption of such man.

N.B.—Care should be exercised to prevent more than one claim for exemption being made in respect of any one man. When the claim is made on industrial grounds it is best made by the employer.

Penalties Provided

Failure on the part of a Class One man to report for service or apply for exemption on or before November 10th—a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years with hard labor; also claim to exemption is forfeited.

Attempt to bribe any member of an exemption tribunal, medical board or military representative—a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years and not less than one year.

Employer reducing wage, or altering conditions of employment by virtue of making claim for employee's exemption—fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed six months.

Any person urging a man in Class One not to observe the requirements of the Military Service Act—imprisonment for two years not less than one year more than five years.

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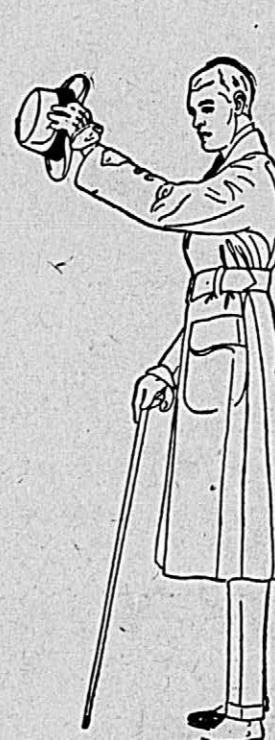
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